

# RANDOLPH COUNTY JOURNAL.

A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Literature, Education, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, Local and Foreign News, the Arts and Sciences, Politics, Commercial and General Intelligence.

NEW SERIES.

WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA: THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858.

VOL. 1.—NO. 23.

## Randolph County Journal

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

By BEVERLY & SMITH.

OUR TERMS.

For Twelve Months, in advance, \$1.50

For Six Months, in advance, 1.00

For Three Months, in advance, .75

All papers discontinued when the time expires.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square 10 lines one insertion, \$1.00

Each additional insertion, .25

Quarter column one year, .25.00

Half " " " " .12.50

One " " " " .06.25

Legal advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Unless a particular time is specified, when handed in, advertisements will be published until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

## Business Directory.

TIME TABLE.

Trains running on the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad passing Winchester Station.

Mail Train West, 4:32 P. M.

Night Express West, 3:52 A. M.

Accommodation West, 6:08 A. M.

Express Freight, 3:52 A. M.

Mail Train East, 6:58 A. M.

Stock Express East, 11:00 P. M.

Accommodation East, 7:10 P. M.

J. W. WILLIAMSON, AGENT.

## MANSION HOUSE,

WM. KIZER, Proprietor.

North East Corner Public Square, Winchester, Ind.

## SILAS COLGROVE,

Attorney & Counselor at Law.

West Public Square, Winchester, Ind.

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.

## T. M. BROWN,

J. J. CHENEY, Attorney at Law.

Office in Strohm's brick, E. of Court House.

Give special attention to the collection and security of claims.

## W. A. PERKINS,

E. L. WATSON, Attorneys & Counselors at Law.

Office West of the Public Square.

Will practice in the Circuit Court, the Supreme Court and the U. S. Court, for the District of Indiana.

## C. S. & J. B. GOODRICH,

Attorneys at Law.

Office on Franklin St., South Public Square.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Strict attention will be given to the collection and security of claims.

## WM. D. FRAZEE,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public.

Will give special attention to the collection of all claims entrusted to him, to taking depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, &c.

Office, West side Public Square.

Special attention given to collecting.

## W. P. FISBACK,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Office No. 70 E. Washington St., E. of Old Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.

## DR. D. FERGUSON,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office at his old stand, cor. Main & South St.

Where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

## J. E. BEVERLY,

Physician and Surgeon.

Drug Store building, rear of Journal Office.

## ROUTH & BROTHER,

Retail Merchants.

Cor. Main & Franklin Sts., Winchester, Ind.

## W. B. PIERCE,

Druggist.

East Public Square, under Journal Office.

## CARTER & CRAIG,

CARRIAGE & BUGGY MANUFACTURERS.

On Franklin St., south side, west Meridian.

## THOS. WARD,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

Shop north Public Square, Winchester, Ind.

## THOMAS L. SCOTT,

MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Shop East side of the Public Square, Winchester, Ind.

## MARKET STREET HOUSE,

JOHN MUMMA, Proprietor.

CORNER MARKET AND MAIN STS., Des Moines, Iowa.

## BIAGG HOUSE,

WM. DREW, Proprietor.

DEERFIELD, INDIANA.

Boarders taken by the day or week, and every attention paid to render guests comfortable. Patronage solicited.

## UNITED STATES HOTEL,

W. ARNOLD & CO., Proprietors.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON STS., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## PHILLIPS HOUSE,

J. R. HUBBELL, Proprietor.

## THE WINCHESTER SEMINARY.

THE SCHOOL IN THIS INSTITUTION

will commence on Monday, April 19th, 1858.

Terms for Session of 5 Months.

Elementary Studies, \$3.00

Common English, 2.00

Advanced English, 3.00

Classics and Higher Mathematics, 12.00

Incidental Fee (in advance), 30c.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Good boarding for Students can be procured in private families on reasonable terms.

For further information, address James Brown, Esq., Edward Elzer, John B. Routh, or P. M. McFARLAND, A. M., or sep 24 Principal.

## DENTISTRY.

H. W. FOSDICK.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the

Ladies and Gentlemen of Winchester and vicinity, that he has located in the place

and opened an Office in Monks' building, above Hiale's Store, on Franklin street,

where he may be consulted for all operations on the Teeth, such as Cleaning, Filling and Extracting. Also, inserting Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Platinum or Gutta Percha, in any manner required from one to an entire set, complete, in the most approved style. Correcting irregularities in Children's teeth. Particular attention will be paid to all diseases of the mouth. All operations warranted. Chloroform administered when necessary. Examinations and advice given free of charge. Mr. Fosdick will call at private residences by request. Having had some ten years' practice in Dentistry, he feels confident in assuring the public that he is enabled to give entire satisfaction in all respects. (Feb 25, 1858.)

N. B.—Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. of each day.

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. L. C. MCGINNIS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence first door North of the Presbyterian Church, Winchester.

P. S.—Dr. McGinnis will practice Dentistry.

## PALMER HOUSE,

J. D. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor.

Cor. Washington and Illinois Sts., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Fare reduced to \$1.50 per day.

## Real Estate Agency.

ASAFEL STONE.

Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana.

Offers for sale over THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in Randolph and Jay Counties, Ind., some of it fine Improved Farms. And improved and unimproved Town Lots in Winchester, Mt. Vernon, Huntsville, and Camden, on accommodating terms. (Dec 31)

## Livery Stable.

In Winchester, Ind.

The undersigned has long been engaged in the livery business, and is prepared to accommodate the traveling community with a safe, speedy, and comfortable conveyance to almost any place except California, and upon as reasonable terms as any establishment of the kind this side of any where. (Dec 31)

## BUY YOUR TREES

AT HOME.

THE undersigned will be able to furnish a few thousand Standard Apple, Quince and Cherry Trees of the best kinds of fruit, the coming Spring; also various kinds of Evergreens, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries (new kinds), and Grapes; his nurseries near the depot. Also Stock Potatoes Spent. (Dec 31, '57.)

## LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand and at all times on order

All kinds of Lumber, which he will deliver in Winchester and vicinity on as reasonable terms as any Mill in the county.

For Friends send on your orders. I have a large lot of Poplar logs on hand. (Dec 31, '55.)

## WILLIAM JONES,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles & Harness.

Huntsville, Indiana.

He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, and in fact everything in line of business. He warrants the workmanship to be perfect, and the material good. His prices are "low as the lowest." Call and examine his stock. (Huntsville, Ind. 10, 1857.)

## C. T. MCOREA & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

AND

STRAW GOODS.

No. 6 East Third St., Dayton, O.

Dec 31, '56—ly pd.

## KNIESLY, WINTIRE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers!

No. 33 Third Street,

Between Main and Jefferson,

DAYTON, O.

## YOUNG & POMEROY,

Importers and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE.

No. 15 Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Indianapolis Wholesale

BOOK AND PAPER HOUSE

W. E. would call especial attention to

our stock of Books and Stationery,

and to say to those wishing to buy to sell again, that we will discount any bills of Books purchased in the West.

STEWART & BOWEN.

dec 31, '57.

## C. F. HALL,

SEAL ENGRAVER,

No. 11 West Fourth St.,

CINCINNATI, O.

## Job Department.

Having facilities equal to any establishment

in this section of the country, we are prepared to execute all kinds of

Plain and Ornamental Job Work.

PRINTING, BOOKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., ETC.

Posters, Checks, Labels, Receipts, etc., etc.

For further information, address James Brown, Esq., Edward Elzer, John B. Routh, or P. M. McFARLAND, A. M., or sep 24 Principal.

## PHYSIOLOGICAL ESSAY.—No. 2.

BY MRS. L. M. McFARLAND.

### The Muscles.

We have admired the nicety of arrangement in the bony skeleton, and seen with what inimitable accuracy every bone is adjusted, but what shall give the motive power? The bones though capable of a great variety of movement, cannot move themselves. Simple bands of flesh wrapped round them could not move the bones. The mind could not make them move were they encased in a simple sheath of flesh. They are moved by machinery more wonderful and more enduring than that which moves the steam engine. Upwards of five hundred machines called muscles are in operation in the human system. These constitute what is called flesh or lean meat, but what we wish to bear in mind is, lean meat is not a simple substance, but five hundred machines closely packed together, in perfect working order. The muscles assume different forms in different parts of the body. Toward the extremity of a bone they become aggregated or packed close together; their structure becomes harder and they are called tendons, or cords by which the muscles are fastened to the bones. In order that the muscles may move the bones, it seems necessary that they should be strongly fastened together and such we find to be the case, for under extreme violence, a bone will sooner break than permit the cord which binds the muscle to it, to be torn off.

Physiology is a circular science. I have found neither the beginning nor the end; nor can I speak of one organ or class of organs without drawing upon a pre-supposed knowledge of the functions of other organs.

I wish to return now to the question. How does our machinery work? If we examine it more carefully, we shall find that each bundle of muscular fibre is supplied with arteries and veins and each fibre with two nervous filaments, one of which is a telegraph line to inform the brain when that muscular fibre is injured. Put that telegraph wire out of order and the flesh may be cut or burned without our knowledge; provided we have no eyes.

The other nervous filament is not a news-carrier, but an embodiment of the idea, some people entertain, of a line, in the next century, which will take men and baggage through the air as the telegraph now carries news. This filament carries a something—I don't know what it is, but we call it nervous fluid or stimulus, from the brain to the muscle; and this stimulus has the power of contracting or shortening the muscle which makes the bones approach each other. As the stimulus is withdrawn the muscles lengthen again—and this is the Physiology of motion.

Some of the muscles are under the control of the will, as those which move the hands and feet; others partially so, as the muscles used in winking while a more important class, God has reserved in his own keeping, let us, through indolence, leave off breathing, or through forgetfulness, cease to keep our hearts beating.

The muscles may or may not, be very powerful machines. In order to make them powerful they must be educated. The blacksmith educates the muscles of his arm and they increase in size and strength. The student uses his arm but little and it becomes soft and incapable of long and efficient labor. The farmer, from the great variety of movements required in his employment, might, it would seem, have a better trained muscular system than one in any other profession. He would have, if exercise was all that is required; but we find that rest must alternate with exercise. Protracted exercise weakens instead of strengthening the muscles.

The muscles are supplied with veins and arteries. These are not without a purpose, and we assume at once that the muscles should be supplied with pure blood. Exercise increases the flow of blood to the muscles;—and when we come to examine the circulatory system, we shall find that to make pure blood we must breathe pure air; hence we see the advantage of exercise in the open air. Exercise in impure air, so far from strengthening the muscles enfeebles them. If the muscles are compressed the exercise only increases the injury; hence another argument in favor of dressing loosely. Exercise should be taken in the light. Plants that have grown in the dark have a sickly look; equally enfeebling is the absence of light to the skin and muscular system. Those who dance for exercise should never do it by lamp-light, but out in the open sunshine. We have seen that one class of muscles may be developed at the expense of the rest, by a particular mode of employment, or the whole may be educated to perform wonderful feats of

## THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

IN 1857 and 1858.

The American Tract Society at its Anniversary in 1857, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved: That in the judgment of your committee, the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit.

The members of the Tract Society, who style themselves Evangelical Christians, acknowledge, by this resolution, that Slavery is productive of "moral evils and vices," among which may be named a total disregard of the marriage relation and as the legitimate result of this enormity, adultery fornication and all the concomitant vices of promiscuous licentiousness that follow in its train. There is a further concession—that these immoralities and vices are condemned in the Scriptures and much deplored by evangelical Christians. This is the first time this Society has asserted that Slavery is a sin and its existence deplored by Christians, although it has been in existence for nearly half a century; certainly a long time was required to arrive at a conclusion so evident and just.

The friends of the slave and universal freedom received the announcement of this resolution with joyful hearts, exulting in the hope that the conservative day of the Society had, in some degree passed, and that henceforth slavery which has so long corrupted our moral, religious and social condition, would be rebuked by the Tract Society whose influence spreads far and wide.

A Tract had been published and sold by the Society entitled "Samba and Toney," in which the rightfulness of Slavery is tacitly acknowledged, and the Slave is taught from this Tract his duty to his master. Believing that the Society was in earnest in the passage of the foregoing resolution and as an offset to the Tract, "Samba and Toney" a Tract was presented for publication entitled "Scriptural duties of Masters to Servants." This Tract was made up of discourses preached by Southern Clergymen to slaveholders, and as a matter of course was thought to contain nothing obnoxious to the South. Fifty copies of it were printed and stitched, and a few copies found their way out of the Tract House. By this time the whole South was on fire at even this milk and water Anti-Slavery action of the Tract Society. A branch of the Society at Charleston, South Carolina, had issued its manifesto, and every newspaper of any notoriety in that section of the Union was teeming with terrible denunciations of such conduct, and the whole support of the South was to be henceforth withheld unless the action contemplated in the above resolution should be forever silenced. The Secretaries of the Society immediately issued a circular suited to the Southern climate, and sent it forth and told the pure-minded evangelical Brethren not to be alarmed or excited, but to preserve the even tenor of their way, and Slavery with all its known atrocities which have agreed is "condemned in the Scriptures and deplored by evangelical Christians," and which Horace Mann says, "is the concentrated essence of everything that is vile," shall not be disturbed by our publications. We will disregard the instructions of the Society; so let us have your money and peace, and harmony shall reign and we shall thus be enabled to send forth our "Religious Tracts."

The publishing Committee have faithfully kept their word. The Tract on the "duties of Masters to Servants" was suppressed and prize Tracts upon the moral beings of Slavery, have been rejected at this dictation of the South. For this unwarrantable conduct, the officers of the Tract Society have been from time to time, pretty severely dealt with by the Northern Anti-Slavery press. Its action or rather inaction has been closely criticised and fairly condemned by a respectable and influential body of Northern Clergymen, among whom may be found Dr. Cheever, Beecher, Francis Wayland and the venerable Joel Hawes. About one month since, the publishing committee issued a letter justifying their course. They set forth quite an array of argument which may be summed up as follows:—That if they had issued Tracts against Slavery, the Society's traveling Agents would have been rejected by the South and that the pecuniary aid of that section of our country would have been withheld,

that it would have caused a rupture in the hitherto peaceful operations of the Society, and that the unity existing between the two sections of evangelical Christians, would have been destroyed. What a shame for the north to attempt to disturb the harmony of these Slaveholding Christians! What an incalculable loss to the Society would have been the withholding the pecuniary aid of the South which never has amounted to one fourth the receipts of the Society. In the first article of the Constitution of this Society, its object is set forth to be "to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital Godliness and sound morality by the circulation of Religious Tracts." &c.—Christians, reflect for one moment how important it is to have money, the direct proceeds of chains and whips, thumb-screws and theft, "to circulate Religious Tracts to promote the interests of vital Godliness and sound morality." Take the pure Gospel of Christ and erect the Christians standard and see how "clean the hands and pure the hearts" of these Evangelical Christians who receive this money, purchased by the betrayal of innocent blood and all slimed over with the debarberies of the "sum of all villainies," to send forth a knowledge of Jesus as the Redeemer of Sinners. Alas! how has Slavery corrupted the fountains of religion and morality, how has it hung the dark drapery of crime over our nation's conscience, and at each successive advancement its demands have grown more imperative and its influence has widened and strengthened until now this terrific monster ascends the throne of the most powerful Religious organization in America, and with its sceptre all reeking in the blood of four million Slaves, controls its action.

In proof of this statement, the attention of the reader is called to the recent proceedings of this Society, a partial account of which may be found in my next article.

N. Y. Z.

## For the Journal.

SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI.—No. 2.

Is Soil, Climate, Public Lands, etc., contained from No. 8 of the Journal.

In a previous article under this head I promised to continue the sketches in the future. But it was so long before the paper in which the article was published came to hand, that I concluded it was rejected, and so dismissed the subject from my mind. And when the paper did come to hand, I was so crowded with business that I hardly had time to bestow a thought on the subject. Thus the time passed till I found letters of inquiry reaching me from other quarters, which reminded me of the promise.

In my former article I briefly described our climate and soil. The next thing to be considered is our public lands, etc. I am not fully apprised of the relative amount of land entered in this part of the State in the past year, as compared with the entries of previous years; but from all I can learn on the subject, there were probably more entries made between the first of January, 1857, and the same date in '58, in the Springfield and Warsaw districts, than had been made in the preceding ten years altogether. This, if true, you will say is rather encouraging in reference to the interests of this hitherto neglected part of our country. As to the Government land yet to be disposed of, I can inform all who may be interested, that there is now very little land at \$1.25 per acre, that is at all desirable. Within the bounds of the lands granted the Company of the Southern branch of the Pacific Railroad, there is yet good land for sale by the Government, at \$2.50 per acre. Land warrants that were granted by Congress before the year 1850, can be laid on these (R. R.) lands; that is, a land warrant can be laid on the amount of land (in one body) that it represents, the purchaser paying in addition to his warrant, \$1.25 per acre in specie.

In conclusion I will say that it is truly gratifying to me to see the interest that is being kindled in the East and in the North regarding this part of our country. In the JOURNAL issued April 29, the cold, disagreeable weather of the previous week was complained of. At that time our farmers were generally through with planting, and a good deal of corn was up. A large portion of our corn has now been "cultivated" once, and our crops generally are looking fine. To be continued.

Granby, Newton Co., Mo., May 15.

M. L. GOODRICH.

P. S.—In my former article the printer makes me say that we are in the 80th degree of North latitude, whereas I wrote the 30th degree. The truth is we are but a few miles South of the 37th parallel of North latitude.

A full heart is as difficult to carry as a full cup—the least thing upsets it.

## For the Journal.

MIRACLES.

To deny the power of God to perform miracles, is to deny His supreme authority; to subordinate Him to the force, and influence of material things; to make Him the creature, and the defenceless subject of forces beyond his control; to measure the power of the Infinite, by the conception of the finite; and to appoint metes and bounds to the dominion of Omnipotence: nay, in effect, to deny the very existence of God Himself, and to assert the supremacy and independence of the material universe; or otherwise to exclude Him from all interest in, or government over, the objects and creatures of His creation. To suppose that He has formed them as a vast machine, and then left them to themselves to move forward by their own latent forces, while He has withdrawn Himself entirely from them, into some remote space, resigning the reins of universal government into the hands of senseless matter, becoming Himself the ruled instead of the ruler, and consequently casting away the supremacy of His power.

If God then does not hold the reins of universal government—if the forces and influences of nature are not subordinate to Him—if He can not suspend, accelerate, and determine their operation—He can not be supreme in power, consequently He can not be God; and if He is inferior to, and governed by, the forces and influences of the material universe, He can not be their Creator, for He could not create that which is superior to Himself; He could not create a power greater than His own power; and if He is supreme, He can not be subordinate. He, then, is superior to the forces of the material universe, and holds them all in His own hand, or otherwise He has not, nor ever had, any connexion with them